FINAL EXAMINATION

Using a soft lead (#2) pencil, record the best answer for each of the following questions on the answer sheet provided. There is only one correct answer for each question. When you have finished, prepare the answer sheet as directed and mail to the address provided. Your examination will be evaluated and the results returned to you as quickly as possible.

1) To explain the rationale for mitigation, you would cite
   a) the potential loss of life and property damage.
   b) the potential interruption of commerce.
   c) the potential interruption of public services.
   d) All of the above.

2) To become a Disaster Resistant Community, your community must
   a) eliminate hazard vulnerability.
   b) promote measures to reduce hazard vulnerability.
   c) receive certification from FEMA.

3) In the National Mitigation Strategy, the Federal Emergency Management Agency
   a) describes a partnership between the public and private sectors for ensuring safer communities.
   b) lists mitigation requirements for local governments.
   c) lists mitigation requirements for specific Federal agencies.

4) Developing and exercising an emergency operations plan is an example of:
   a) mitigation.
   b) preparedness.
   c) response.
   d) recovery.

5) Rebuilding businesses after a disaster is an example of
   a) mitigation.
   b) preparedness.
   c) response.
   d) recovery.

6) Mass care, medical services and access control are examples of
   a) mitigation.
   b) preparedness.
   c) response.
   d) recovery.

7) Rebuilding businesses to current seismic standards after a disaster is an example of
   a) mitigation.
   b) preparedness.
   c) response.
   d) recovery.

8) Hazard analysis determines
   a) how often hazards are likely to occur.
   b) how severe hazards are likely to be.
   c) how hazards are likely to affect the community.
   d) All of the above.

9) If your community has an existing hazard analysis
   a) it is not necessary to do it again.
   b) it should be reviewed periodically to identify any changes since the last review.
   c) it is probably not useful for developing a mitigation plan.

10) A hazard analysis focuses on
   a) natural, technological and civil or political hazards.
   b) natural hazards.
   c) technological hazards.
   d) political emergencies.

11) Information on a hazard's probable frequency, magnitude, location, spatial extent, duration, seasonal pattern, speed of onset, and availability of warning
   a) is considered "nice to know" about community hazards.
   b) is difficult to obtain and will require extensive research time to determine.
   c) is essential to the hazard analysis process and may be obtained readily from a variety of sources.

12) A hazard that has a high probability of occurrence and severity, but will affect no existing structures, infrastructure or population, is considered
   a) a high priority hazard.
   b) a low priority hazard.
   c) not a hazard.

13) The last step in the hazard analysis process helps planners to identify specific planning and resource requirements. This step is
   a) identify hazards.
   b) create and apply scenarios.
   c) profile each hazard.
   d) compare and prioritize risk.

14) A mitigation strategy that would reduce future risk and cause the least upheaval for residents of mobile homes that were irreparably damaged by a tornado would include
   a) replacing the mobile homes with the basic model that was there before.
   b) level the area and prohibit rebuilding.
   c) replace the mobile homes with models that have been designed to resist high winds, and anchor the new mobile homes.

15) A feasible mitigation strategy to reduce vulnerability of a sewage treatment plant that has been inundated by flood water three times in the last five years is:
   a) prohibit use of toilets when flooding is imminent.
   b) relocate the facility to a less vulnerable area.
   c) protect the facility with a floodwall.
   d) either b or c.

16) A mitigation strategy to reduce damage caused by wildfires is:
   a) thinning trees.
   b) fighting the fires.
   c) evacuating nearby homes.

17) Using hazard areas for open space and recreational use is a mitigation strategy.
   a) True.
   b) False.

18) If a mitigation strategy causes disproportional hardship to a segment of the population
   a) the affected population will just have to "tough it out".
   b) the strategy is unlikely to be successful, and may violate environmental justice regulations.
   c) the affected population will become staunch supporters of future mitigation efforts.

19) A bayside community of twelve thousand middle income residents has regular flooding problems exacerbated by clogged drainage ditches. A proposal has been made to replace all of the community's drainage ditches with storm sewers. The criteria on which this strategy is likely to fail is
   a) social.
   b) technical.
   c) legal.
   d) economic.

20) Structures damaged in earthquakes should
   a) never be rebuilt.
   b) be rebuilt to pre-disaster quality.
   c) be rebuilt to the most recent seismic safety standards.

21) _____has the primary responsibility for mitigation
   a) Federal government.
   b) State government.
   c) Local government.

22) Adopting building codes that reduce hazard vulnerability is the responsibility of
   a) Federal government.
   b) State government.
   c) local government.

23) Communities that include mitigation in comprehensive planning may be able to accomplish mitigation goals through the use of
   a) Capital Improvement projects.
   b) Economic Development funds.
   c) municipal employee staff time.
   d) All of the above.

24) Businesses
   a) are usually unwilling to support mitigation initiatives.
   b) do not gain anything from mitigation initiatives.
   c) may be willing to contribute resources if convinced that the mitigation effort will benefit their organization.

25) State government
   a) may provide technical and financial resources for local mitigation.
   b) will take over a local mitigation initiative.
   c) has no interest in local mitigation.

26) Federal agencies
   a) provide technical assistance to local governments in planning and implementing mitigation efforts.
   b) support mitigation research.
   c) administer programs that fund local mitigation efforts.
   d) All of the above.

27) To participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), communities must
   a) eliminate flood hazards.
   b) adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances.
   c) elevate existing homes located in the Special Flood Hazard Area.

28) Flood Insurance Rate Maps indicate areas that have
   a) at least a 50% chance of being flooded in any one year.
   b) at least a 10 % chance of being flooded in any one year.
   c) at least a 1 % chance of being flooded in any one year.

29) When a structure is required to have flood insurance but does not, post-disaster Federal assistance for repair or restoration may be reduced.
   a) True
   b) False

30) The Community Rating System
   a) usually increases the flood insurance premiums in a community.
   b) can reduce insurance premiums if the community undertakes activities to further reduce flood hazard vulnerability.
   c) is available in non-NFIP communities.
   d) All of the above.

31) To obtain assistance with comprehensive mitigation planning, a community should contact the
   a) Hurricane Program Manager.
   b) Earthquake Program Manager.
   c) NFIP Coordinator.
   d) State Hazard Mitigation Officer.

32) The FEMA – State PPA provides mitigation funds through the
   a) State Hazard Mitigation Program.
   b) Hurricane Program.
   c) NEHRP.
   d) All of the above.

33) The Stafford Act includes
   a) pre-disaster mitigation programs.
   b) post-disaster mitigation programs.
   c) no mitigation programs.

34) Section 404 of the Stafford Act authorizes contributions of up to 75% of the cost of eligible post-disaster State and local mitigation measures. This program is called
   a) Infrastructure Support.
   b) Human Services.
   c) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
   d) Individual and Family Grant Program.

35) This Stafford Act Program allows funds for serious, unmet, disaster-related real property losses to be used to cover mitigation measures up to the full amount of the grant.
   a) Infrastructure Support.
   b) Human Services.
   c) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
   d) Individual and Family Grant Program.

36) This Stafford Act program for repairing damaged dwellings requires and funds appropriate actions to mitigate natural hazards.
   a) Infrastructure Support.
   b) Human Services.
   c) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
   d) Individual and Family Grant Program.

37) This Stafford Act program for repair, restoration and replacement of public facilities authorizes funding for the cost of mitigation measures to meet current standards.
   a) Infrastructure Support
   b) Human Services
   c) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
   d) Individual and Family Grant Program.

38) The key element in building an effective mitigation program is:
   a) Federal funding
   b) pre-disaster planning.
   c) a disaster declaration.

39) The basic tools needed to build a community mitigation program are
   a) community commitment, a community planning team, and public input.
   b) a mitigation specialist and staff.
   c) a community planner and the local emergency program manager.

40) A community planning team is essential for mitigation planning
   a) only when the emergency program manager can't get the job done.
   b) when the chief elected official is not convinced that mitigation is necessary.
   c) to ensure better solutions, gain community acceptance and ensure that information and resources are not overlooked.

41) The advantage of public input workshops during the mitigation planning process is
   a) the opportunity to discuss the program one-on-one.
   b) the opportunity to bring a large, diverse, group of community members together to discuss the program and share ideas.
   c) the opportunity to discuss the plan details.

42) After developing a base map that depicts potential hazard areas, the next step in the mitigation planning process is to:
   a) determine mitigation strategies.
   b) seek outside assistance.
   c) determine what structures, infrastructures, and resources are at risk in the hazard areas.

43) In most communities,
   a) there are already some loss protection systems in place.
   b) there are no loss protection measures in place.
   c) there is no need to mitigate hazards because the problems are already solved.

44) An example of a loss-protection system is
   a) preventing or limiting development in hazard areas.
   b) seismic retrofitting.
   c) Both a) and b).

45) Brainstorming is an excellent technique for
   a) ruling out ideas for mitigation solutions.
   b) generating ideas for mitigation solutions.
   c) finalizing the selection of a mitigation solution.

46) Mitigation goals must be considered _____ other community planning goals.
   a) along with
   b) before
   c) after

47) Coordinate the mitigation planning process with other community groups or agencies
   a) to identify any activity that may support or help implement the mitigation plan.
   b) to prevent duplication of efforts.
   c) to prevent conflicts.
   d) All of the above.

48) The mitigation plan should include
   a) only one action.
   b) prioritized actions.
   c) only easily achievable actions.

49) To ensure that the mitigation plan will be followed,
   a) establish an implementation group.
   b) prepare an implementation schedule.
   c) develop an implementation process.
   d) All of the above.

50) After the mitigation plan is complete, the community planning team
   a) is off the hook.
   b) evaluates the plan following every major disaster event.
   c) is expected to rewrite the plan annually.